

A NEW PARTY.

That is What the Leading Free Silverites, Who Met at St. Louis Last Week Tried To Formulate.

"Silver Dick" Bland Will Be Warm Up, Run Through the Incubator Coated With Silver,

And Brought Fourth as the Shining Light to Rock the Silver Cradle In the Whitehouse.

WHAT THE LEADING SILVER MEN SAY.

It is now entirely within the range of probability that a new national political party will be organized in the near future to be known as the Free Silver party. This new organization is now only in the embryonic state, but the conference of leading silverites at the Southern Hotel has started the fire under the incubator, and it is expected that the new party will have been hatched and christened within 60 or 90 days.

Moreover, the enthusiasts who are now keeping the fire burning under the political incubator that is to hatch this new party, are already looking around for a man who will furnish the infant with Presidential swaddling clothes. And it is whispered that "Silver Dick" Bland, who was recently defeated for Congress in the Eighth Missouri District by the country doctor, is looked upon with favor as the best man to array the infant in fine linens and rock it in a silver cradle in the White House.

Will "Silver Dick" allow his name to be used as a candidate of the new Free Silver party? But that is another story.

There is no doubt that secret plans are now being formulated by the free silver men of the West to organize a new political party, and the most active men engaged in the work at present are the leaders of the Bimetallic League, assisted by a number of outsiders who are leading free silver advocates.

The Executive Committee of the Bimetallic League held several meetings in secret at the Southern Hotel on Tuesday and Wednesday, but their work was conducted in a dark and mysterious way, and the general public was not allowed to obtain but a few small crumbs of information induced by the silver seal of authority.

However, men who were present at these conferences, and who are thoroughly informed on every feature of the work, gave out the fact in a general way that a movement is on foot to organize a free silver party.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Bimetallic League, who met at the Southern, are: General A. J. Warner, of Ohio, president of the league; L. L. Johnson, of Virginia, treasurer; John M. Devine, of Nebraska, secretary; and Judge C. C. Cole, of Iowa, Senator Feller, of Colorado, was represented by proxy.

Among other leading free silver advocates who were present are: "Silver Dick" Bland, Missouri; Hon. H. E. Taubeneck, of Illinois, chairman of the National Committee of the Third party; Hon. J. W. Dane, Colorado; Colonel A. C. Shinn, Kansas City; Congressman W. J. Bryan, Nebraska; Governor Waite, Colorado; General J. B. Weaver, Iowa; Hon. J. C. Sibley, Pennsylvania; Judge Henry C. Miller, Chicago; C. S. Collins, Little Rock, Ark.; J. T. A. Tiller and George D. Prentiss, Chicago; Judge E. D. Stark, Cleveland, O.; A. L. Maxwell, Flat Rock, Ill.; John P. Stelle and A. H. Jones, Mount Vernon, Ill.; G. W. Wickline, Nashville, Ill.; J. C. Thompson, California.

All together, there were about 40 men present at the conference held yesterday morning. A committee was appointed to prepare a declaration of principles and to outline a plan of action to be pursued in the organization of a free silver party. But it seems that somebody couldn't exactly agree with some other person even at this early stage of the game. All agreed on fighting for free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, but all did not agree on what was the best plan to make the fight. Some wanted to make a bold declaration for a new party at this minute, and others thought it best to postpone that public declaration for some time.

The committee which discussed the matter was composed of General A. J. Warner, "Silver Dick" Bland, Hon. J. C. Sibley, Judge Miller, Judge Cole, Judge E. D. Stark, Colonel Shinn and I. L. Johnson.

General Warner read the majority report of the committee, but both Judge Cole and Judge Miller had separate resolutions which they desired to have incorporated in the declaration of principles. All were united for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and the difference of opinion arose over other matters. The report of the committee, when submitted to the conference, created a discussion that last-

ed for several hours. "Silver Dick" Bland, Governor Waite, Congressman Bryan, Miss Phoebe Cousins and a number of free silver men and Populists, took part in the discussion.

When the star-chamber proceeding ended yesterday afternoon, everybody connected with it in any way refused to talk about it at any length unless his name was kept out of print. Most of those who attended the conference kept out of sight after it was over.

General Weaver packed his grip and slid out of town, without saying a word for publication that would reveal any great knowledge of the details of the conference. He talked this way: "This conference will result in the issuance of a declaration of principles, and there will be an urgent appeal to all free silver men to stand together."

"I am not ready to say for publication that this conference will bring about the formation of a new political party. As to that, the future alone can tell. What we want is the restoration of silver. Now, can we gather strength enough in the Republican party to have it take up our cause? I think not. Can we gather enough strength in the Democratic party to have it take up our cause? Ah, there is the rub. If the Democratic party does not take up our cause that party will be split asunder as certain as the sun rises in the east. The Western States will desert the Democratic party. But I believe there are a sufficiently large number of free silver men in the Democratic, Republican and Populist ranks to carry their point, if they once unite and form an organization with that end in view."

"Silver Dick" Bland, who, by the way, has kept himself in hiding the most of the time since he came to town a few days ago, could not be found yesterday afternoon or last night. He did not register at any of the downtown hotels, and none of the Populists or the free silver men who were associated with him in the conference, would reveal his whereabouts.

J. L. Johnson, of Virginia, the treasurer of the Bimetallic League, who was also a member of the Committee on Resolutions of the Transmississippi Commercial Congress, was found in the corridor of the Southern last night. When asked to say something about the objects of the free silver conference and the organization of a new party, he assumed a rather mysterious air and said:

"I am not ready to say that a third party is to be formed. The future will determine that. We have arrived at one conclusion, and that is, there is no middle ground in this free silver question. Free silver is an issue, and it is going to remain an issue, and must be fought out in this country. This conference was called for the purpose of discussing the various plans proposed to bring about united action among the free silver men. The Bimetallic League is a nonpartisan organization, and it will continue its campaign of education the same as it has carried on for some time by sending out printed matter from its bureau in Washington. Besides, the conference has concluded that it would be wise to establish silver leagues, or clubs, over the country, and in that way increase the free silver sentiment."

"In this way, the free silver idea is to be maintained as a living issue. I do not believe that either one of the two old political parties will adopt it in their national platforms. It looks to me as if the gold bugs of both the Democratic and the Republican party are coming together. Free silver men must fight their own battle. If both old parties refuse to place a free silver plank in their platforms, then I can't say what may follow."

While saying that the Bimetallic League is a nonpartisan organization, the same as any business organization, Mr. Johnson admitted that its members could join in organizing a new political party without any violation of the league's rules.

A man who was present at the conference said that after the country had been dotted with silver leagues, and if the two old parties refused to recognize free silver, then the Free Silver party would be organized.—St. Louis Republic.

For rheumatism I have found nothing equal to Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It relieves the pain as soon as applied. J. W. Young, West Liberty, W. Va. The prompt relief it affords is alone worth many times the cost, 50 cents. Its continued use will effect a permanent cure. For sale by A. R. Fisher, Cloverport, Ky., and Kinchloe & Board, Hardinsburg, Ky.

SEDENTARY CALLINGS at some time or other bring on a torpid liver. This condition is common to an indoor life; then there follows another condition, anania or lack of blood; frequently another worse effect, the loss of appetite. These conditions aggravate one another. Your liver is like a pump, and if it stops, the rest is easy. If you buy a box of Chamberlain's Pleasant Pellets you'll find them a natural remedy. Mild but effective. They have a strengthening effect upon the lining membrane of stomach and bowels, hence their effect is lasting. They cure Constipation, indigestion, Jaundice, Biliousness and Sick or Bilious Headaches, permanently, because they act naturally.

The best medical testimony proves that these cases are best treated by mild methods. One tiny, sugar-coated Pellet is a corrector, a regulator, and a gentle laxative. They are put up in glass vials, easily carried and always fresh. They are guaranteed to be a sure cure, or the money is returned.

SOUND

Money is What Prof. Shacklett Wants As a Circulating Medium.

A Money Which Will Supply the Human Wants, Whether It Has The Fiat of the Government or Not.

He Calls J. H. A. Down to Business And Wants a Bill of Particulars.

Generalities Don't Go, Especially With the Gold-Bugs.

NOW WE BEGIN TO LEARN SOMETHING.

MR. EDITOR:—My friend J. H. A. pretends that he can not understand my proposition, yet he is so full of talk that he goes on to make a number of statements which I suppose he calls arguments, without a scintilla of evidence to prove their truth. It seems to me that before we enter upon a discussion it would be well to agree upon some one, two or three points on which we differ, and then we can intelligently arrive at a conclusion. But if we go on in a rambling and incoherent way, with nothing in particular and everything in general before us, we can never hope to arrive at a conclusion, and we both would claim the victory and no one would be convinced.

If my friend, "J. H. A." is honest in his purposes, and really desires that the truth come out he will agree to some point of difference and then discuss it.

We ought to find the points on which we disagree, and discuss these, and not take up time and space in discussing points on which there is no disagreement.

My friend says that all money is fiat and that any article with the government stamp upon it has money value. Now I desire him to affirm that any article without value and without any condition of redemption in anything of value, is, when stamped by the government as a legal tender, good money, and will do the money work in this government under all conditions. Is "J. H. A." ready to affirm that the fiat of the government is all that is necessary to make any article good money, regardless of its intrinsic or commercial value? If so the government by its sovereign fiat can confer value upon a worthless piece of paper, for he says in a former article that: "The Government may put its royal or sovereign stamp upon paper affixing its money value."

If the government by its stamp can confer value upon a worthless piece of paper, it can give ten billions of such pieces value, and as it is only the work of a moment, to stamp many millions of this paper, it would be a great and beneficent act of our government to stamp a few million for each man, woman, and child and distribute it among the calamity howlers of this country and thus permit them to pass their days in luxurious ease and resplendent show. "J. H. A." desires to discuss the respective merits of the Democratic and Peoples parties.

I should think that this would be a difficult matter; for no man, living or dead, can tell what a political party believes or teaches. The politicians will meet and declare in favor of "Tariff for Revenue Only" and in favor of "bimetalism" and the Congress elected by this party will give the country protection and a single gold standard.

How then could we discuss the principles of such a party?

It may be that we could discuss the principles of the Peoples' party for there was not enough of that party left after Nov. 6th, to disagree among themselves.

Let us take some great principle on which we disagree and discuss that.

My friend holds that a thing has value because it is stamped by the government as a legal tender. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

Let us see what gives a thing value and what law governs the amount of that value.

First a thing has value because it supplies a human want or has power in exchange. Whatever fails to do this is without value.

Tobacco at one time in this country was valueless, because men did not want it, but when they learned to use it in coloring, smoking, chewing and the like, value was then conferred upon it. Now it is one of the great staples of this country and brings annually to the farmer vast sums.

Tomatoes in the memory of people now living were without value, but acres of these are now annually produced, canned and sent to all parts of the country for consumption. Why this? Because men have learned that these supply a want, and have power in exchange and hence have value. Why are men not now engaged in digging, shipping and marketing the roots of black-jack trees? Simply because these do not supply a human want and hence, have no value.

So money stamped by the government as a legal tender has value whenever it

supplies human wants, and whenever for any cause, it fails to supply these wants it fails to have value, notwithstanding the stamp. The old continental money bearing the fiat of the sovereign state of Massachusetts, failed to have value because it failed to supply the wants of the people. So my friend will certainly not contend, that a piece of worthless paper, bearing the fiat of the government will have value when for any cause, whatever it will not supply the wants of the people.

We all saw how the greenbacks after the late war began to lose their value, because they were failing to supply the wants of the people, and there is no doubt in my mind that they would have lost all value had not the government come to their rescue and given them value. How? by placing its sovereign stamp upon them? Nay, verily, they had the fiat of the government, but by redeeming them in something that would supply human wants.

My friend can certainly see then, from these statements, that the fiat of the government confers value on an article only when it supplies a human want, and that whenever the article fails to supply a human want or can not be exchanged for something which will supply a human want, loses its value notwithstanding the stamp of the government. J. H. A. says, "Gold coins and silver coins stamped as money and paid out into circulation carry no promise of the government with them for their redemption."

Let us see why not. Suppose we put about one hundred cents worth of gold in a gold dollar or the same of silver in a dollar. Let us now make three propositions with reference to this money.

Suppose the government issuing this coin should lose its sovereignty and thereby render its fiat worthless, would the holders of this coin lose all? not at all, for the gold or silver in the coins would bring them something in the markets of the world as a commodity.

Had the holders of confederate bills at the close of the late war, held gold stamped by the Southern Confederacy instead of these bills, they would not have lost so heavily; for the gold would have brought them something in the markets of the world.

Suppose the amount of money issued, in gold and silver, is far in excess of the demand for money; that there is so much that the people cannot begin to use it all, what then will happen?

Your gold and silver coin could not decline as a money much below gold and silver as commodities, for if the holders of gold could not get for their gold as coin what they could as a commodity it would be given in exchange as a commodity and not as money. If the gold in each dollar were exchanging for 98 cents or 99 cents, then the dollar used as money could not fall much below these figures.

If you could trade your gold for more goods, as a commodity than as a money you would exchange it as a commodity. Hence its money value could not fall below its market value. If that portion of our citizens, doing business with foreign nations, have international balances to pay, they will freely take gold and silver for what they have to sell; because the foreigner will in turn take it to balance his account.

Hence, gold and silver coins are good under all conditions, and therefore do not need redemption. Subject irremediable paper money to the same suppositions and see the result. In my next I desire to discuss what governs the value of irremediable paper money, and to find whether it is a good money or not. "J. H. A." says, "All money is fiat money." This statement is true as far as the debt paying function of money is concerned, but to make an article good money, it must have more than the fiat of the government.

R. P. S.

"Handy to have in the house"—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—a prompt and certain remedy for croup, colds, and pulmonary affections.

You Should Get It.

Should get what? Why, The Rev. I. R. Hicks' splendid Almanac for 1895. He has kindly sent to this office a copy of the same, and we speak advisedly in saying that it is a rare publication—the very latest and best of all that has emanated from the pen and brain and heart of this well-known friend of the public. The history of this man's work now an open book to all America—and a casual glance at his Almanac for 1895, convinces us that this vitally useful and instructive book ought to find its way into every shop, store, office and home in the land. The price of the book—only 25 cents—could not to our knowledge be invested for any one thing more profitably. It contains 84 pages, printed on fine book paper, with elegant covers in colors. It is for sale by all newsdealers. This fine Almanac is given as a premium to every yearly subscriber to the Rev. I. R. Hicks' well-known and deservedly popular paper, *Words and Works*. This unique journal is a peerless educator of the masses, and is fast becoming a household guardian and necessity in the homes of America. Those who want to keep up with all the advanced thought of the age in science, religion and all social, commercial, intellectual and domestic subjects, should subscribe for *Words and Works*. Subscription only \$1.00 a year. You can send for both direct to *WORDS AND WORKS* Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

Some Good Advice to Boys.

MATTINGLY, KY., Nov. 25th, 1894.—DEAR EDITOR, If you will please allow me the space in your columns, I would like to say a few words to my young friends. I am a little boy fifteen years of age. I live a quarter of a mile east of Balltown.

Boys, if you think your lot a hard one, if called upon to feed before breakfast or split stove wood when it was snowing, just stop a minute and think of the many thousands of poor, ragged, hungry and homeless boys in this country that would be oh! so glad to have such a home as yours, and you surely will be ashamed of yourself. Don't think you are to large to be corrected. You never will be so large that your parent's advice will not help you. Don't go rabbit hunting on Sunday. If you can't go to church stay at home and read some good book.

In short, do nothing that you think wrong and do every thing that you think right and some day you will be doubly rewarded, for fortune favors the brave.

Dear readers, I hope that you will not think that I am a preacher for I am neither a preacher nor a preacher's son. But, I think it our moral duty to try to elevate ourselves in society and to do this we must do what is right. If we enter the great race we should enter with the determination to win. We must remember that there are many rough places to pass over and you must be well prepared or we will be lost forever.

PAUL WETHINGTON.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to regulate the menstrual system, relieve all painful conditions, and induce healthy and peaceful menses. One used will cure over 8000 ladies. One used with care, it cures all the troubles of the female system. Buy of your druggist only those with our signature and the face of label. Avoid imitations. Send for full particulars to J. H. A. CHAS. C. MARTIN, Practical Druggist, CLOVERPORT, KY.

For sale by CHAS. C. MARTIN, Practical Druggist, CLOVERPORT, KY.

WHAT

Beat the Democratic party? Is a question that is asked by about every man in this country, and you can get a thousand different answers to that question. We are not politicians. We don't claim any supernatural "hindsight," but from a common sense business view we believe that what

BEAT

The party was lack of concentration. Cleveland didn't even register. Hill was nominated against the wishes of the better element in his own party. In one part of the country one issue was made the feature, and in another part an entirely different issue was made important. If

THE

Democratic party had done business as we do it, if they had all worked with ONE end in view, they wouldn't have got into such a deep snare as they did. We all work with ONE END in view. From the head of our firm down to the individual who writes our ads, the one sole and only object we have in view is to sell goods. We don't care whether a man is a

DEMOCRATIC

Citizen or a Republican, or any other sort of a man, our ONE and ONLY aim is to sell him what clothes he wears. We never lose sight of that point—and we know that the CHERAPER we sell the more we'll sell. We are trying it on the young men this week, trying to teach them economy before they get into politics. We're selling ALL wool suits for young men of 19 and under, for \$4, \$5.50, \$7.50 and \$9. So are some other stores. But these are different suits, and we're a different

PARTY

JACOB & MEYER, BIG SPRING, KY.

THAT DARK BROWN TASTE

In your mouth indicates Bile, and shows that your blood's wrong.

NEAT'S SARSAPARILLA

will set your blood right and cure your Dyspepsia, Sick-Headache, Nervousness, Aches and Pains—Tone you up all over. Try one bottle, and be sure to ask for "Neat's."

Neat's SARSAPARILLA is for sale by A. R. FISHER, Druggist, Cloverport, Ky.

IVORY SOAP



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Then you need no further explanation.

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Men's Good Boots \$1.25
" Full Stock Brogans 1.50
" Fine Shoes 1.75
" Patent Leather 1.95
Ladies' unlined Shoes 1.50
" Lined Shoes 1.75
One lot Ladies' Sample Shoes worth \$2.50 to \$3.50 for 1.50
Custom made men's boots and shoes at a Big Bargain

Clothing.

Men's suits for \$2.95
" 3.95
Boys 1.25
" 1.50
Men's Overcoats 1.95
Men's Wool Overcoats 2.50
Boys' Overcoats 1.50
A large stock of Men's Fine Tailor Made Suits.

Blankets.

Double Grey Blankets former price 1.50 now 90
" 2.00 " 1.50
Strictly all Wool Blankets former price 5.00 now 3.95

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Shingles, Laths, Lime, Hair, Cement, Brick,

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Sole Agents for Homestead Fertilizers and Troy Bone Meal.

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